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Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Employment and Training
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U.S. Department of Labor

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Highlights

Employment Gains Reduce Unemployment

Total employment in Washington State jumped 44,700 between May and June with sizable gains in both agriculture and nonfarm jobs. Most, but not all of the expansion was seasonal: employment after seasonal adjustment rose 7,800.

Total unemployment dropped from 168,600 and 7.6 percent of the labor force in May to 164,500 and 7.3 percent in June. As usual in June the decline in unemployment (4,100) was considerably less than the increase in employment because many of the new jobs were filled by new entrants to the labor force, especially youth out of high school or college for the summer, recent graduates and migrant farm workers. Nonetheless, the drop in unemployment was greater than seasonally expected, and after seasonal adjustment the rate fell from 7.8 to 7.6 percent. Moreover, the unadjusted rate was down six-tenths of a point over the year and at its lowest June level since 1979.

Volume 11, Number 7

Harvest Season Underway

Agriculture accounted for a substantial portion of the new jobs with the cherry harvest joining the asparagus harvest in Eastern Washington and the strawberry and raspberry harvests providing temporary jobs west of the Cascades. Other farm workers were busy hand thinning apples and pears, which was at times delayed because of a shortage of workers. Vegetable harvests on both sides of the states also provided numerous jobs in June.

	June 1987* (Prel.)	May 1987* (Rev.)	June 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,266,900	2,226,300	2,227,800
Total Employment	2,102,400	2,057,700	2,051,400
Total Unemployment	164,500	168,600	176,400
State Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.6	7.9
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.1	7.3

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Nonfarm Payrolls up 18,000

Nonfarm payroll employment increased 18,000 between May and June despite seasonal losses in public and private education because of the end of the regular school year. Manufacturing was credited with 3,900 of the increase with the largest expansions in the aerospace and lumber industries. Aerospace stepped-up its expansion with an increase of 1,400 jobs in June. Employment in the industry has advanced 3,600 in the first half of this year. While less than the 4,600 increase in the first half of 1986, the gain was considerably more than forecast at the beginning of this year.

The lumber industry added 900 jobs in June to extend its seasonal expansion 3,600 above its January low. The increases in aerospace and lumber were augmented by smaller, mainly seasonal, growth in other industries including fabricated metals, machinery, food products and other transportation equipment. The gain in other transportation equipment mainly occurred

in boatbuilding. Employment in the depressed segment of the industry remained unchanged.

Jobs In Trade Up As Schools Cut Staffing

In the nonmanufacturing industries, retail trade added 7,200 jobs to post the largest gain. Seasonal growth stimulated by expanding tourist business was noted at restaurants and other eating and drinking places, gasoline service stations, and sporting goods stores. Adding to these gains were temporary jobs at apparel and department stores featuring semi-annual sales. Wholesale houses boosted trade payrolls another 2,900 with most of the expansion at fruit packing warehouses which were handling a bumper cherry crop.

Public Schools Begin Summer Layoffs

Construction employment moved up another 3,400 in June as its seasonal expansion continued. Public education, however, fell 3,600 as schools began laying off bus drivers, cafeteria workers and other noncertified staff for the summer. The decline in education in July will be considerably greater than in June as the full impact of the temporary reduction is reflected in the data. Teachers and other certificated staff, who have contracts to return to their jobs in September, however, will still be counted as employed since they are paid on a 12-month basis.

The loss in state and local government resulting from the drop in education in June was limited to 1,200 because of offsetting gains in park, playground and other outdoor government payrolls. Summer work-experience programs for disadvantaged youth also started up in June to help reduce the seasonal cutback in government jobs.

Services Expanding Except Private Education

Summer layoffs at private schools and colleges more than offset growth in other service industries to temporarily reduce employment in services by 400. Aside from seasonal losses in private education and bowling, however, gains were widespread in services. The beginning of the summer tourist season saw expansions at hotels-motels and in automobile repair services. Agricultural services, including lawn care, continued to expand as did business services, especially at computer and data processing firms and temporary help agencies who were beginning to provide vacation-replacement workers. Meanwhile, health services continued its long term expansion.

In other nonmanufacturing industries, finance-insurance-real estate added 400, with seasonal increases in real estate and credit agencies other than banks accounting for most of the new jobs. Transportation-communications-utilities added

1,800 jobs; the most noteworthy expansions occurred at airlines, bus lines and travel agencies because of growing vacation travel. Motor freight also picked up with more farm-to-market business.

Year-to-Year Growth Up

Nonfarm wage and salary employment expanded its margin of growth over the year from 56,000 in May and 53,000-54,000 earlier in the year to nearly 59,000 in June. Recent hiring plans announced by The Boeing Company may boost growth even further later this year.

Manufacturing accounted for 8,600 of the new jobs over the year with 7,200, or over 80 percent, in aerospace. Lumber and wood products, the state's second largest manufacturing industry, added 500 jobs year to year but remained well below employment levels of the late 1970's. The 40,000 workers employed in the lumber industry this June was 17,100, or 30 percent, below the 57,100 employed in June 1979. Despite the drop in the number of workers, lumber production is no lower this year, but productivity is considerably greater.

A number of other manufacturing industries have recorded small, but cumulatively important, job additions over the year including apparel, paper, printing, fabricated metals and chemicals. Other transportation equipment was up 400 year to year, but the gain masks a loss of over 1,000 in shipbuilding which was offset by growth in boatbuilding and other segments of the industry.

Retail Trade Leads Growth

As is the case nationally, employment expansions continue to be concentrated in the trade and service industries. This trend will likely continue with increasing productivity limiting growth in manufacturing jobs. Retail trade added 16,800 jobs year-to-year to lead the expansion in Washington State. Restaurants and other eating-drinking places added 6,600 jobs to account for 39 percent of the new jobs. The growth in restaurant employment largely reflects the rising proportion of the population in the 25-40 age which results from the maturing of the baby boom generation. Individuals in this age group are more likely to eat out than others. Most are employed full time and many live in two-wage earner families.

Sizable gains were also reported in other retail trade industries over the year. Food stores added nearly 4,000 jobs because of expanded product lines and extended operating hours at larger stores. Hardware, department and drug stores also posted healthy job growth over the year.

Elderly and Individuals With Addictions Boost Health Care Employment

Services closely followed retail trade in job gains with a year-to-year addition of 15,700. Medical Services added 4,500 workers alone with increased demand from a growing elderly population and from persons with addictions to tobacco, alcohol or drugs. Intervention services to individuals with various addictions may be the nation's latest growth industry.

In other nonmanufacturing industries, construction moved up 4,800 over the year despite higher mortgage rates. Government civilian employment rose 3,500 with most of the expansion on the federal level. Transportation-communications-utilities added 3,300 jobs, mainly at airlines where low rates have boosted business and in trucking because of the general upturn in business activity. Employment in communications, however, dropped over the year with telephone companies cutting expenses. Finance-insurance-real estate jobs were up 1,700 from June 1986, but growth in insurance and real estate had to offset a drop in banking where mergers and cost-cutting measures have pared employment approximately 900.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Lumber Areas and Eastern Washington Enjoy Largest Drop In Unemployment

Unemployment declined in most counties of the state between May and June because of expanding employment opportunities, but the largest reductions were in counties highly dependent on the lumber industry and in Eastern Washington where most of the new agricultural jobs occurred.

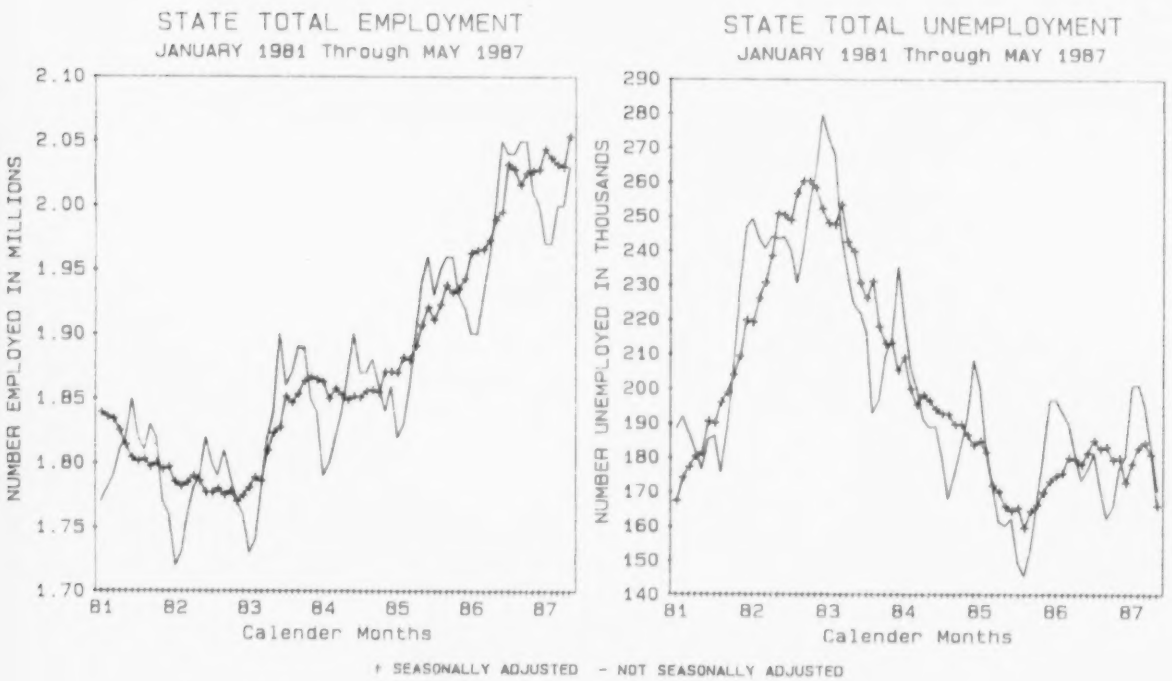
While the statewide jobless rate edged down from 7.6 to 7.3 percent over the month, the rate in the 14 counties whose economies largely depend on the lumber industry fell from 11.0 to 9.9 percent. Typical of these counties were Cowlitz, Grays Harbor and Pacific. The rate in Cowlitz County fell from 9.7 to 8.6 over the month; Grays Harbor saw its rate drop from 11.1 to 9.7, while Pacific County's rate slid from 9.7 to 8.5 percent.

The overall rate east of the Cascades dropped nearly one point over the month, from 9.3 to 8.4 percent, compared with a two-tenths point decline, from 7.1 to 6.9 percent, for west side counties. Representative eastern areas were Yakima County, the Wenatchee area (Chelan and Douglas counties), and Grant County. In Yakima County the cherry harvest overlapped the asparagus harvest in June boosting total employment from 80,300 to 90,000. The jobless rate as a result fell from 11.1 to 8.9 percent. The cherry and asparagus harvests were also underway in Grant County,

and its rate dropped from 12.5 to 9.5 percent. Farm workers in the Wenatchee area were busy thinning apples and pears as well as harvesting cherries which reduced that area's jobless rate from 11.9 to 10.2 percent between May and June.

Seattle's Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 6.1 Percent

In contrast to the sharp decline in unemployment in lumber and agricultural areas in June, the unemployment rate in the Seattle Metropolitan Area remained unchanged over the month at 6.1 percent. Expanding job opportunities in the Seattle area were matched by growth in the labor force, mainly vacationing school age youth and recent graduates. Nonetheless, Seattle's June rate was well below the state rate and slightly below the national rate. Moreover, the Seattle Metropolitan Area has accounted for two-thirds of the state's new jobs over the year.



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Boeing to Add 3,000-4,000 Jobs

The major recent development which will affect the state's economy over the next several months was Boeing's announcement that they would add 3,000 to 4,000 jobs to their workforce nationally in the last half of this year. Mostly the new jobs will be in the Seattle area. In the first half of 1987, aerospace employment rose 3,600. Boeing, of course, accounts for a preponderance of the industry's employment.

The job growth in aerospace and Boeing's announced expansion were unexpected at the beginning of this year when Boeing forecast stable employment for the first six months, but Boeing did not anticipate increased airplane orders. And orders continue to roll in.

$1.7 Billion Order For Jets

In late July, Taiwan agreed to buy $1.7 billion worth of commerical jets from The Boeing Company. The order was Boeing's third for $1 billion for or over this year. The other two were a $2.1 billion order for 36 planes from United Airlines and a $2 billion order for 16 jets from Air France. A Taiwan trade delegation noted that there was an ongoing effort to "buy American" to reduce Taiwan's trade surplus with the United States in order to avoid protectionst legislation by Congress. Taiwan's trade surplus with the U.S. was about $13.6 billion in 1986.

Boeing Wins $244 Million Navy Contract

Boeing entered Navy anti-submarine warfare work when it was awarded a $244 million contract for engineering and development work to upgrade the electronics for submarine detection planes. Boeing said the contract will result in 400 new jobs in the Seattle area in the next year and a half. The contract includes Navy options for $803 million of later work beginning in three years to install modernized computer and electronic systems on the submarine detection planes.

The contract also places Boeing in a good position to bid on the next generation of submarine hunting planes. Boeing is considering the use of its 757 jetliner for the replacement. A contract for the replacement planes would be worth billions of dollars and might be awarded as soon as a year and a half from now.

Aluminum Job Outlook Brightens

After several years of cutbacks and plant closures, the outlook for the state's aluminum industry has turned up. Vanalco Inc. reopened the former ALCOA Vancouver aluminum plant in the last week of June with an initial workforce of 200 and eventually expects to

employ 400 to 500 workers. Columbia Aluminum signed a sales contract to purchase the Commonwealth Aluminum plant in Goldendale in July. When Commonwealth closed the smelter in February, it employed 450 workers. The closure of the plant had a devasting impact on the area where the only major industry other than the aluminum plant is lumber. Lumber industry employment has been reduced by automation. In June 1986 with the smelter operating, employment in Klickitat County totaled 7,280, while 1,040 residents were jobless and the unemployment rate was 12.5 percent. In June 1987 with the plant closed, employment totaled 6,400 (880 less) with 1,500 jobless (460 more), and the unemployment rate at 19 percent was the highest in the state.

Kaiser Hires 60 at Mead

In addition to the reopening of the Vancouver smelter and the expected reopening of the Goldendale smelter, Kaiser Aluminum Company announced that it was hiring 60 workers at its Mead smelter. A spokesman for Kaiser said the new workers are being hired for work related to modernization and the restart of some cells to smelt alumina into aluminum. Call backs of previously laid off workers were not sufficient to fill the openings.

Construction of New Paper Mill to Start This Fall

Great Lakes Forest Products, Ltd., a Canadian firm, announced in July that it would begin construction of a $300 million newsprint mill near Usk this fall. Usk is about 50 miles north of Spokane in Pend Oreille County. The mill is expected to be completed before the end of 1989. An average of 600 construction workers will be employed during the two-year construction period. The mill will employ 140 full-time permanent workers. A company spokesman said the location was selected because of the availability of wood chips from nearby mills and low electricity rates. The mill will also benefit local sawmills by providing them a stable market for their chips.

Lockheed Shipyard Up For Sale

Lockheed Corporation put its Seattle shipyard up for sale in July. A spokesman for the firm said shipbuilding and repair was a declining industry and that labor costs in Seattle were too high. The firm has been involved in a labor dispute since November 1986.

Troubles which have plagued the state's shipyards are global in scope. Worldwide construction of new ships is at an all-time low. An estimated 30 percent overcapacity exists in the world's merchant fleet. U.S. commercial ship construction in 1986 was at its lowest level since pre-World War II. U.S. shipyards are at a disadvantage in obtaining contracts for new

ships because of higher wage rates than in shipyards in other nations, while Washington State shipyards have difficulty competing with other U.S. shipyards because of lower wages on the Gulf and East coasts.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Housing Starts Down Again Outlook Clouded

National housing starts declined in June for the fourth consecutive month to their lowest level since August 1984. At a seasonally adjusted 1.59 million units, starts were down 14 percent from June 1986. Analysts blame the decline on rising mortgage rates. Fixed-rate mortgages rose from a nine-year low of nine percent in late March to nearly 11 percent by mid-May. Analysts also cite the rising price of new homes for the decline in starts this year. Nationally, the median price of a new home in May was $106,800, up 16 percent over the year following a 15 percent jump in the previous year. Some analysts, however, expect home building to improve in subsequent months.

Mortgage rates have declined slightly since mid-May and building permits, an indicator of future building activity, rose 1.4 percent in June. An economist for the National Association of Home Builders, however, noted that there are fewer first-time home buyers because of changing demographics.

Consumer Spending Up in June But Only Moderate Growth Expected

Consumer spending rose 0.7 percent in June led by a surge in auto sales following a decline of 0.1 percent in May, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce. Many economists, however, continue to expect only moderate growth in consumer spending this year because of slow growth in personal income and high consumer debt. Personal income rose only 0.4 percent in June, but disposable income (personal income after taxes) fell 0.1 percent. Moreover, adjustments for inflation would reflect an ever larger drop in effective purchasing power.

Retail sales rose 0.4 percent in June and have increased at an annual rate of only two percent since February. Consumer prices, however, have been rising considerably faster, meaning that the volume of goods sold has actually declined. Consumers are now paying off debts rather than running up more bills. Installment credit outstanding was down $600 million in May, the first decline since the 1981-82 recession.

75 Satsop Workers Terminated

About 75 workers at the mothballed Satsop Nuclear Power Plant in Grays Harbor County were laid off in June, reducing the workforce at Satsop to 110. At one time over 5,000 workers were employed building

two nuclear plants at the site. Work on one plant was abandoned five years ago. The other plant was 76 percent complete when it was mothballed four years ago.

Next year the workforce at Satsop will be cut to 51. A spokesman for Washington Public Power Supply System said that was about as low as they can go and still preserve the plant. So far $2.4 billion has been spent on the plant, and it would cost about $1.6 billion to complete it. With the current surplus of electric power, however, there is little incentive to do so.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

GNP Up 2.6 Percent

The nation's Gross National Product (GNP), an inflation adjusted measure of the output of goods and services, rose at a 2.6 percent annual rate in the second quarter. The advance was below the 4.4 percent increase in the first quarter but was better than most economists had expected. Moreover, slower growth in the second quarter was more than accounted for by a decline in inventory accumulation, mainly in the auto industry. A sizable inventory buildup in the first quarter had caused many analysts to anticipate only a small gain in the second quarter. A decline in the foreign trade deficit contributed strongly to the growth in the second quarter. Other sectors of the economy contributing to the expansion were domestic demand, business fixed investment, and government purchases. Residential investment, however, slipped slightly because of the increase in mortgage rates.

Trade Deficit Declining

The nation's trade deficit narrowed in the second quarter for the third consecutive time and has accounted for 40 percent of the economy's growth in the last three quarters. Rising exports accounted for most of the turnaround. As a result, factory orders have been increasing. Excluding military business, orders have grown at a ten percent annual rate since the third quarter of 1986. Previously, factory orders had not grown in almost three years.

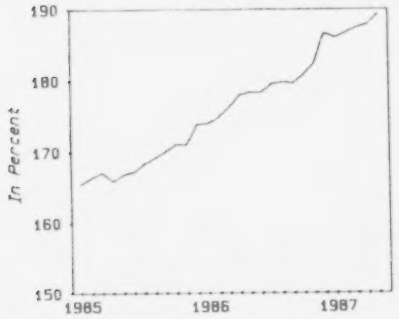
Leading Indicators Up Again

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of future economic activity, rose a strong 0.8 percent in June for its fifth consecutive monthly gain. Most national economists responded to the latest release optimistically with such comments as "The rise is a strong indication that the economy is set on a sustainable growth;" "Unmistakably, it is signaling economic expansion;" "We should see real growth ahead."

INDEX OF LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

National Monthly Average 1985-Current

(1967=100)



Leading indicators contributing to the increase in the index in June were strong gains in sensitive material prices, which suggests growing demand, and stock market prices. Smaller gains occurred in orders for consumer goods and building permits. On the negative side, the index for business deliveries declined, suggesting smaller order backlogs, and minor reductions were reported in plant and equipment orders and the money supply. Initial unemployment claims rose slightly. Data on business inventories and credit outstanding were not available for computing the preliminary estimate of the Index of Leading Economic Indicators for June.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

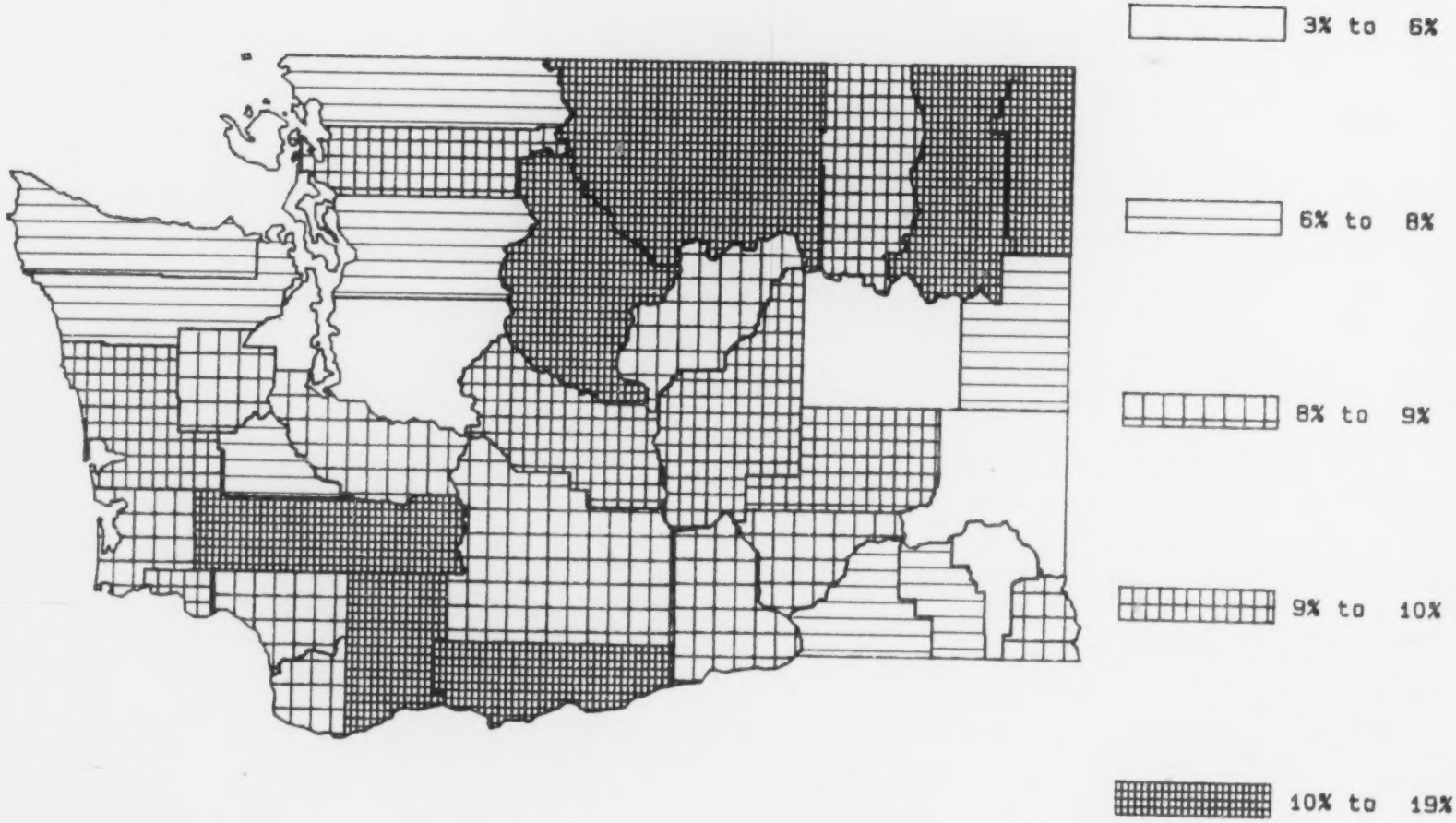
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

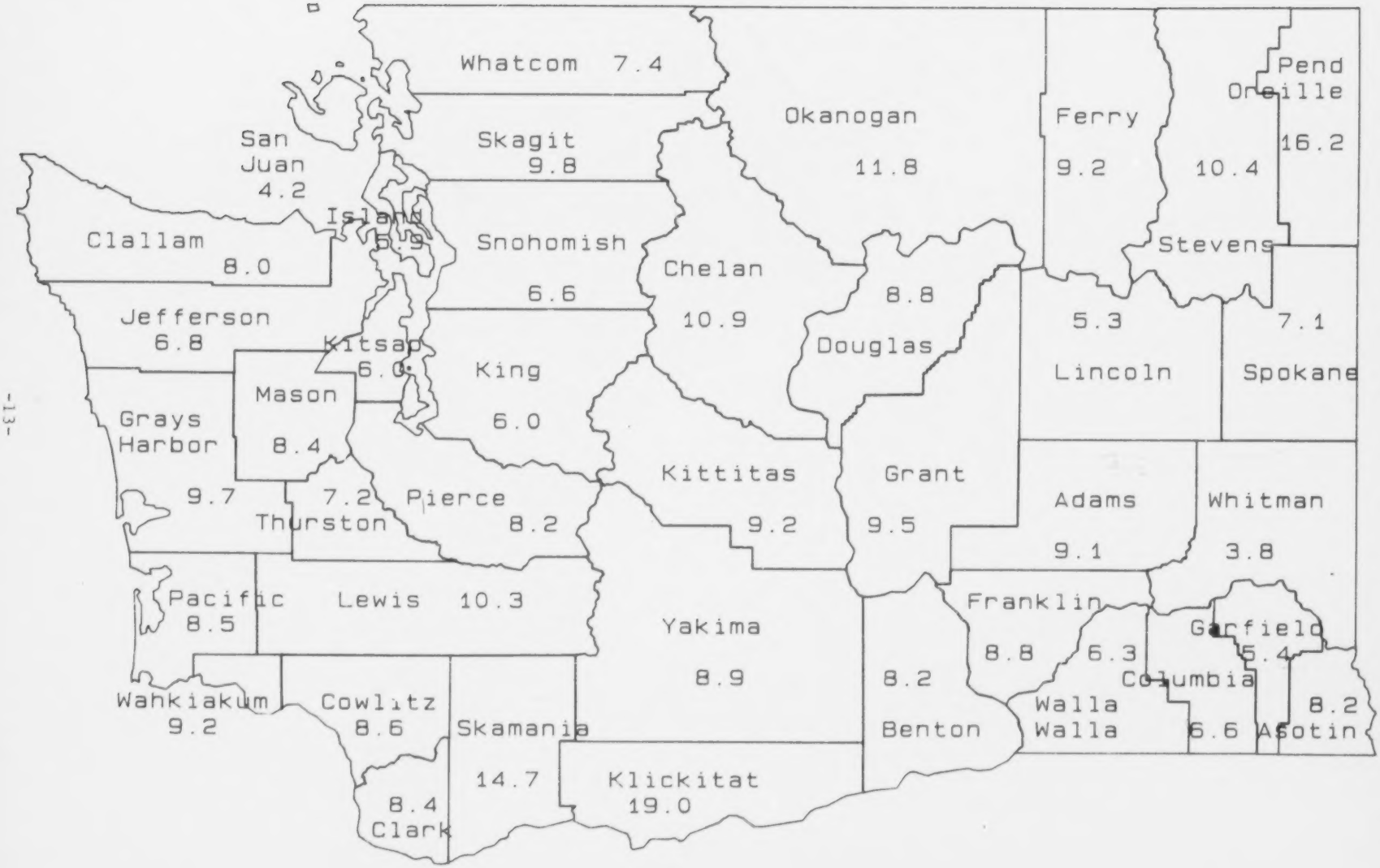
	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May 1987
U.S. City Average	340.1	338.7	327.9	3.7	3.8

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimonthly CPI data for the Seattle area. Beginning this year the Seattle index will be published twice a year. The index covering the first half of 1987 will be released in August. The index for Seattle will reflect prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

JUNE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 7.3




Whatcom 7.4
Skagit 9.8
San Juan 4.2
Island 5.9
Clallam 8.0
Jefferson 6.8
Snohomish 6.6
Kitsap 6.0
King 6.0
Mason 8.4
Grays Harbor 9.7
Thurston 7.2
Pierce 8.2
Pacific 8.5
Lewis 10.3
Wahkiakum 9.2
Cowlitz 8.6
Skamania 14.7
8.4 Clark
Klickitat 19.0
Okanogan 11.8
Chelan 10.9
Douglas 8.8
Kittitas 9.2
Grant 9.5
Yakima 8.9
8.2 Benton
Ferry 9.2
Pend Oreille 10.4
16.2
Stevens
5.3 Lincoln
7.1 Spokane
Adams 9.1
Whitman 3.8
Franklin 8.8
6.3 Walla Walla
Garfield 5.4
Columbia 6.6
8.2 Asotin

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	Jun. 1987 (Prel.)	May 1987 (Rev.)	Jun. 1986 (Rev.)	May 1986 (Rev.)	Numerical Change May 87 to Jun. 87	Numerical Change Jun. 86 to Jun. 87
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY....	1849.0	1831.0	1790.1	1775.0	18.0	58.9
MANUFACTURING.....	314.1	310.2	305.5	305.3	3.9	8.6
Durable Goods.....	220.1	217.1	213.5	213.8	3.0	6.6
Lumber & Wood Products.....	40.0	39.1	39.5	38.7	0.9	0.5
Furniture & Fixtures.....	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.3	0.1	-0.1
Primary Metals.....	11.1	11.1	11.1 4/	12.3	0.0	0.0
Aluminum.....	7.2	7.2	7.0 4/	8.1	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metals.....	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.9	0.2	0.4
Machinery.....	28.4	28.2	30.3	31.1	0.2	-1.9
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)...	16.2	16.1	17.8	18.6	0.1	-1.6
Electrical Equip.....	12.2	12.1	12.5	12.5	0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equip.....	104.9	103.3	97.3	96.7	1.6	7.6
Aerospace.....	91.8	90.4	84.6	83.9	1.4	7.2
Other Transp. Equip.....	13.1 4/	12.9 4/	12.7	12.8	0.2	0.4
Instruments & Related.....	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.5	0.0	-0.4
Misc. Manufacturing.....	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	94.0	93.1	92.0	91.5	0.9	2.0
Food & Kindred Products....	30.7	30.4	30.6	30.8	0.3	0.1
Canned & Preserved Foods.	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.3	-0.1	-0.2
Apparel & Allied Products..	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	0.1	0.4
Paper & Allied Products....	17.5	17.3	17.1	16.7	0.2	0.4
Printing & Publishing.....	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.7	0.1	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.5	0.1	0.3
Other Nondurable Goods 3/..	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	0.1	0.3
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION.....	92.9	89.5	88.1 4/	85.6	3.4	4.8
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTIL.....	99.6 4/	97.8 4/	96.3 4/	95.1	1.8	3.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	461.7	451.6	440.4	433.2	10.1	21.3
Wholesale Trade.....	112.6	109.7	108.1 4/	106.4	2.9	4.5
Retail Trade.....	349.1	341.9	332.3	326.8	7.2	16.8
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	107.9	107.5	106.2	105.3	0.4	1.7
SERVICES.....	410.3	410.7	394.6	393.9	-0.4	15.7
Health Services.....	126.8	126.3	122.3	121.2	0.5	4.5
GOVERNMENT.....	359.5	360.7	356.0	353.6	-1.2	3.5
Federal.....	72.3	72.3	69.6	69.2	0.0	2.7
State & Local.....	287.2	288.4	286.4	284.4	-1.2	0.8
Education.....	151.0	154.6	149.9	153.8	-3.6	1.1
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	0.7	1.1	2.7	0.0	-0.4	-1.6

_1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

_2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

_3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

_4/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 8/4/87
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	JUNE 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				MAY 1987 REVISED 1/				JUNE 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,266,900	2,102,400	164,500	7.3	2,226,300	2,057,700	168,600	7.6	2,227,800	2,051,400	176,400	7.9
Bellingham MSA	58,100	53,800	4,300	7.4	57,000	52,400	4,600	8.1	56,400	51,400	5,000	8.9
Bremerton MSA	71,200	66,900	4,300	6.0	70,900	66,500	4,400	6.2	70,300	65,800	4,500	6.4
Olympia MSA	73,600	68,300	5,300	7.2	72,800	67,600	5,200	7.1	72,300	66,500	5,800	8.0
Seattle PMSA	990,700	930,400	60,300	6.1	984,000	924,200	59,800	6.1	959,200	896,600	62,600	6.5
King County 2/	789,500	742,500	47,000	6.0	783,900	737,600	46,300	5.9	763,400	715,600	47,800	6.3
Snohomish County 2/	201,200	187,900	13,300	6.6	200,200	186,700	13,500	6.7	195,900	181,100	14,800	7.6
Spokane MSA	165,900	154,100	11,800	7.1	165,100	152,900	12,200	7.4	164,300	151,700	12,600	7.7
Tacoma PMSA	238,700	219,200	19,500	8.2	235,600	215,600	20,000	8.5	230,400	211,800	18,600	8.1
Tri-Cities MSA	78,800	72,200	6,600	8.4	71,800	65,300	6,500	9.1	80,900	73,400	7,500	9.3
Benton County 2/	60,700	55,700	5,000	8.2	55,200	50,300	4,900	8.9	62,200	56,600	5,600	9.0
Franklin County 2/	18,100	16,500	1,600	8.8	16,500	14,900	1,600	9.7	18,700	16,800	1,900	10.2
Vancouver PMSA	107,900	98,800	9,100	8.4	106,400	97,800	8,600	8.1	106,200	96,500	9,700	9.1
Yakima MSA	98,800	90,000	8,800	8.9	90,300	80,300	10,000	11.1	102,200	90,700	11,500	11.3
Adams	7,040	6,400	640	9.1	6,960	6,310	650	9.3	7,270	6,480	790	10.9
Asotin	8,880	8,150	730	8.2	8,850	8,130	720	8.1	8,220	7,570	650	7.9
Clallam	23,380	21,510	1,870	8.0	22,640	20,610	2,030	9.0	22,140	20,250	1,890	8.5
Columbia	3,170	2,960	210	6.6	3,490	3,260	230	6.6	2,330	2,060	270	11.6
Cowlitz	34,280	31,320	2,960	8.6	34,020	30,710	3,310	9.7	35,400	31,330	4,070	11.5
Ferry	2,600	2,360	240	9.2	2,530	2,270	260	10.3	2,650	2,310	340	12.8
Garfield	1,110	1,050	60	5.4	1,120	1,040	80	7.1	1,210	1,120	90	7.4
Grant	28,370	25,680	2,690	9.5	25,270	22,100	3,170	12.5	28,410	25,910	2,500	8.8
Grays Harbor	26,100	23,570	2,530	9.7	25,950	23,080	2,870	11.1	26,630	23,620	3,010	11.3
Island	17,720	16,680	1,040	5.9	17,400	16,310	1,090	6.3	17,800	16,700	1,100	6.2
Jefferson	8,290	7,730	560	6.8	7,960	7,410	550	6.9	7,780	7,210	570	7.3
Kittitas	11,790	10,710	1,080	9.2	11,330	10,130	1,200	10.6	12,000	10,870	1,130	9.4
Klickitat	7,900	6,400	1,500	19.0	7,850	6,040	1,810	23.1	8,320	7,280	1,040	12.5
Lewis	24,750	22,190	2,560	10.3	24,570	22,010	2,560	10.4	24,630	21,900	2,730	11.1
Lincoln	4,880	4,620	260	5.3	4,760	4,470	290	6.1	4,980	4,720	260	5.2
Mason	12,720	11,650	1,070	8.4	12,240	11,150	1,090	8.9	12,790	11,640	1,150	9.0
Okanogan	15,350	13,540	1,810	11.8	14,370	12,550	1,820	12.7	15,610	13,340	2,270	14.5
Pacific	6,930	6,340	590	8.5	6,720	6,070	650	9.7	7,050	6,340	710	10.1
Pend Oreille	3,030	2,540	490	16.2	2,900	2,420	480	16.6	3,720	3,220	500	13.4
San Juan	5,210	4,990	220	4.2	4,560	4,300	260	5.7	5,040	4,810	230	4.6
Skagit	32,980	29,760	3,220	9.8	31,510	27,870	3,640	11.6	32,500	28,940	3,560	11.0
Skamania	2,580	2,200	380	14.7	2,560	2,170	390	15.2	2,400	2,060	340	14.2
Stevens	11,240	10,070	1,170	10.4	10,970	9,680	1,290	11.8	11,350	9,950	1,400	12.3
Wahkiakum	1,200	1,090	110	9.2	1,140	1,030	110	9.6	1,260	1,130	130	10.3
Walla Walla	24,080	22,570	1,510	6.3	24,680	23,010	1,670	6.8	25,560	23,710	1,850	7.2
Wenatchee Labor Area	40,020	35,930	4,090	10.2	37,120	32,690	4,430	11.9	40,990	35,680	5,310	13.0
Chelan County 2/	27,260	24,280	2,980	10.9	25,310	22,090	3,220	12.7	27,920	24,110	3,810	13.6
Douglas County 2/	12,770	11,650	1,120	8.8	11,810	10,600	1,210	10.2	13,070	11,570	1,500	11.5
Whitman	17,470	16,810	660	3.8	19,010	18,290	720	3.8	17,650	16,940	710	4.0

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

August 4, 1987
Benchmark: 1986

	JUNE 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				MAY 1987 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,246,700	2,083,000	163,700	7.3	2,207,500	2,036,300	171,200	7.8
Bellingham MSA	57,600	53,300	4,300	7.5	56,600	51,900	4,700	8.3
Bremerton MSA	70,600	66,300	4,300	6.1	70,200	65,800	4,400	6.3
Olympia MSA	72,900	67,600	5,300	7.3	72,200	66,900	5,300	7.3
Seattle PMSA	981,800	921,800	60,000	6.1	975,300	914,600	60,700	6.2
King County 2/	782,400	735,600	46,800	6.0	776,900	729,900	47,000	6.0
Snohomish County 2/	199,400	186,200	13,200	6.6	198,400	184,700	13,700	6.9
Spokane MSA	164,400	152,600	11,800	7.2	163,700	151,300	12,400	7.6
Tacoma MSA	236,600	217,200	19,400	8.2	233,700	213,400	20,300	8.7
Tri-Cities MSA	78,100	71,500	6,600	8.5	71,200	64,600	6,600	9.3
Benton County 2/	60,200	55,200	5,000	8.3	54,800	49,800	5,000	9.1
Franklin County 2/	18,000	16,400	1,600	8.9	16,500	14,800	1,700	10.3
Vancouver PMSA	107,000	97,900	9,100	8.5	105,500	96,800	8,700	8.2
Yakima MSA	97,900	89,100	8,800	9.0	89,600	79,400	10,200	11.4
Adams	6,980	6,340	640	9.2	6,910	6,250	660	9.6
Asotin	8,800	8,070	730	8.3	8,770	8,040	730	8.3
Clallam	23,170	21,310	1,860	8.0	22,460	20,400	2,060	9.2
Columbia	3,140	2,930	210	6.7	3,450	3,220	230	6.7
Cowlitz	33,980	31,030	2,950	8.7	33,750	30,390	3,360	10.0
Ferry	2,580	2,340	240	9.3	2,510	2,250	260	10.4
Garfield	1,100	1,040	60	5.5	1,110	1,030	80	7.2
Grant	28,110	25,440	2,670	9.5	25,080	21,870	3,210	12.8
Grays Harbor	25,870	23,350	2,520	9.7	25,760	22,840	2,920	11.3
Island	17,550	16,520	1,030	5.9	17,240	16,140	1,100	6.4
Jefferson	8,220	7,660	560	6.8	7,890	7,330	560	7.1
Kittitas	11,690	10,610	1,080	9.2	11,240	10,030	1,210	10.8
Klickitat	7,840	6,340	1,500	19.1	7,820	5,980	1,840	23.5
Lewis	24,540	21,990	2,550	10.4	24,380	21,790	2,590	10.6
Lincoln	4,840	4,580	260	5.4	4,710	4,420	290	6.2
Mason	12,610	11,540	1,070	8.5	12,150	11,040	1,110	9.1
Okanogan	15,210	13,410	1,800	11.8	14,260	12,410	1,850	13.0
Pacific	6,860	6,280	580	8.5	6,660	6,000	660	9.9
Pend Oreille	3,000	2,510	490	16.3	2,880	2,390	490	17.0
San Juan	5,160	4,940	220	4.3	4,520	4,250	270	6.0
Skagit	32,690	29,480	3,210	9.8	31,280	27,580	3,700	11.8
Skamania	2,560	2,180	380	14.8	2,540	2,150	390	15.4
Stevens	11,140	9,970	1,170	10.5	10,890	9,580	1,310	12.0
Wahkiakum	1,190	1,080	110	9.2	1,130	1,020	110	9.7
Walla Walla	23,860	22,360	1,500	6.3	24,460	22,770	1,690	6.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	39,660	35,590	4,070	10.3	36,850	32,350	4,500	12.2
Chelan County 2/	27,010	24,050	2,960	11.0	25,130	21,860	3,270	13.0
Douglas County 2/	12,650	11,540	1,110	8.8	11,720	10,490	1,230	10.5
Whitman	17,300	16,650	650	3.8	18,830	18,100	730	3.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim JUN Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		June-87	May-87	June-86	June-86	May-87	June-86	June-87	May-87	June-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	187,800	$479.18	$476.01	$466.89	40.2	39.9	39.4	$11.92	$11.93	$11.85
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,900	$432.30	$417.91	$416.00	39.3	39.2	36.3	$11.00	$10.94	$11.46
Primary Metal Industries	9,800	$534.06	$551.25	$526.68	43.0	44.1	41.9	$12.42	$12.50	$12.57
Fabricated Metal Products	7,900	$440.27	$439.22	$451.39	39.1	38.8	39.7	$11.26	$11.32	$11.37
Machinery	17,000	$384.96	$380.24	$381.39	40.1	39.2	39.4	$9.60	$9.70	$9.68
Food and Kindred Products	22,100	$377.13	$377.50	$359.28	39.0	39.2	37.7	$9.67	$9.63	$9.53
Chemical and Allied Products	5,400	$613.87	$617.46	$583.02	42.6	43.3	41.0	$14.41	$14.26	$14.22
Transportation Equipment	42,700	** $613.17	** $606.29	$574.86	42.2	41.9	42.3	$14.53	$14.47	$13.59
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	68,300	$619.03	$599.99	$582.40	37.7	36.9	36.4	$16.42	$16.26	$16.00
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	281,700	$318.06	$324.56	$322.16	33.8	34.2	34.2	$9.41	$9.49	$9.42

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes.

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